



# THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1885.

SINCE our last issue the Budget has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies and we print it in another column. The government has further asked for authority to issue 25,000,000\$ in paper money and a bill is before the Chamber to continue the Budget laws in force pending the passage of the new law. Senator Saraiva, the premier, has had already occasion to defend his emancipation project in both Senate and Chamber. He claims that the new scheme is preferable to that of Senator Dantas, inasmuch as it recognizes the rights of property in slaves and the necessity for indemnity to the masters. We print full extracts of his speeches. It is interesting to note now persistently the effect of death in the work of emancipation is calculated on. The arrest of several abolitionists in Campos has led to some sharp remarks from Deputies Bezerra de Menezes and José Marianno. The minister of justice declared he had no official notice of the occurrence, which considering the proximity of Campos and the gravity of the question is to be wondered at. The facts of the case seem to be, that the parties arrested learning that the slaves on a fazenda in the municipality were badly treated, took steps for their protection; whether or not they have placed themselves within reach of the Criminal Code will appear later on as the matter has gone before the judiciary authorities. During the debate a series of photographs of slaves who had suffered punishment was handed around among the Deputies and created some reclamations, but Sr. José Marianno claimed he had as much right to use that picture as he had to avail of any other species of document to vouch for his remarks. On the emancipation question, with the exception of Sr. Saraiva's speeches, there has little of interest occurred. The rules of the Chamber giving the floor to a Conservative and to a Liberal alternately makes a discussion very long and few new ideas are elicited. The impression gains ground that the Saraiva project, with possibly some amendments, will become law. Our ideas on the subject are already given, and although Sr. Saraiva claims for his project that it will settle the emancipation question once for all, we are not equally sanguine. Based as it is upon the Rio Branco law and a Fund for emancipation, with the disgraceful rogues denounced by the *Jornal do Commercio* before his eyes, we do not see how the premier can make any such claim for his project. If our views

are erroneous, we will be most happy to confess our mistake, but only time and experience can show the short-comings of a law, and Sr. Saraiva's electoral law having showed anything but perfection, should have made him wary of claiming this quality for his emancipation scheme. Another incident was the information given in the Senate as to the Bahia loan affair. Visconde de Paranaguá's explanation seemed very lame to us. It seems it was not a loan but a mere accommodation for three months, but as it was made in July 1882 and has not yet been repaid, it would appear that it not only was a loan, but a loan for three years. Why repayment was not made does not appear clearly; and another feature open to criticism is that the fact the money was loaned only appeared through the *Jornal do Commercio* publishing a statement of the financial position of the province of Bahia. The ministers of finance who succeeded Visconde de Paranaguá, Srs. Lafayette and Dantas, do not seem to have noticed it. Perhaps as it was only 150,000\$, the insignificance of the amount accounts for the silence. Senator Correia has read the usual number of newspaper extracts and made the average number of remarks.

On the 26th ulto. the minister of the empire presented a project to the Chamber of Deputies to increase the credit opened, for building a quarantine station and for preventive measures against the cholera, from 500,000\$ to 850,000\$, for there remained only 85,000\$ of the amount first voted, and 435,000\$ were necessary to complete the Lazaretto. H. Ex. accompanied the project with tables from which as printed in the *Diário Oficial* we gather; that the most necessary (*urgente*) work to be done was estimated on May 16th, 1885, eight months after the credit was granted, and when cholera had disappeared in Europe, to cost 588,371\$57. The following are the items making up the expenditure already made:

Lazaretto; cost of the property.....	42,000\$
.. launch, boat and lighter ..	22,500
.. work done ..	152,466
	216,966\$
Cost of a hull for the engine of a launch that capsized.....	12,600
Preventive measures.....	33,802
Expense incurred in choosing the <i>local</i> and guarding suspects.....	21,538
Expended in the provinces.....	129,188
	414,094\$

On examination it appears that whereas the property only cost 42,000\$, a launch, a boat, and a lighter cost 22,600\$ and a hull to replace a capsized launch 12,600\$, or together nearly as much as the property. When we get into the provinces we find that it required 21,536\$ to clean-up Fonseca and S. Domingos in Rio de Janeiro, 24,000\$ to do the same work at Pernambuco, 2,366\$ in Alagoas, 500\$ to print sanitary instructions in Sergipe—requiring only instructions Sergipe must be the cleanest place in the Empire.—Pará received 42,232\$, of which 25,000\$ is the cost of real estate and 16,000\$ that of a launch, Ceará only required 1,727\$, but Bahia, without any launch received 30,000\$. It therefore appears that work actually done under the credit cost:

Work at Lazaretto.....	152,466\$
Launches, boats, hull etc.....	51,100
Real Estate.....	87,000
Salaries, launch hire, etc.....	33,802
The Navy Department.....	21,538
Provincial expenditure.....	68,188
	414,094\$

The consequence is that 350,000\$ must be supplied to complete the works commenced on Ilha Grande, unless it be decided to abandon them altogether. This is a curious instance of blundering somewhere.

Either, when asking for the original credit of 500,000\$ the minister had no data upon which to base his application, or if he had, these they must have been carelessly organized. Whatever occurred before, the hard fact remains that 350,000\$ have to be supplied in some manner, and the tax-payers must grin and bear it. They will have one satisfaction however when the Lazaretto is complete, and this is that our Health authorities will have an excuse to quarantine every new-comer on the report of small-pox, typhoid fever, boils, or corns appearing epidemically in the country whence he comes, and the Lazaretto may prove to be just as good an investment as some of the State railways, or even the Pedregulho reservoir.

OUR assertion that the Legislature of the Empire is not a fair representative of the people becomes more patent every day. We translate a powerful article from *O Paiz* which shows just where the disease is seated. The absurdity of a class legislating for a nation is clear and yet this is exactly the state of affairs in Brazil where planters are passing laws for their own benefit and profit. We have again and again called attention to the patent fact that every other interest of the Empire was sacrificed to the agriculturist. He has been enabled, to his own destruction, to borrow money at moderate interest and with easy terms of repayment and he has been granted the further favour of appearing as a creditor of his creditor, if he be pressed to meet his obligation. Duties and taxes are imposed upon commerce and trade for his benefit. He receives remuneration for slaves introduced into the country in direct defiance of law. He is the *enfant gâté*, not of the country, but of the August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation (!) which he himself sends to form the Legislature. Everything for the unfortunate agriculturist means, naturally, nothing for any one else. But his misfortunes if examined into are shown to be the result of routine, carelessness and vice. Routine, in following the same beaten track that his father's father followed; exhausting a plantation and felling a forest to establish a new one; planting nothing but coffee and living in dependence upon a foreign country for his very maize. Carelessness, because he had for many years extremely remunerative prices for his one product, and he saved for the inevitable re-action not one real mortgage are placed upon one plantation to purchase another, another is acquired in the same manner and so on *ad infinitum*. Vice, for it is notorious that enormous sums are lost at play by the unfortunate planters, and by a certain class of society the planter is considered its natural and willing prey. When the crash comes, when routine has enabled competition to arise and meet him in foreign markets for his one product; when carelessness brings his creditor to the door and when vice has caused the loss of his last plantation, he appeals to himself, through his direct representatives, for help lest the country, God save the mark, be irretrievably ruined! The result of the appeal is of easy prophecy. Ten per cent. added to import and two per cent. taken off export duties. Stamp taxes and house taxes. Taxes of every description and kind, with one noble exception, we are not loaded down with a land tax. A deputy in his place in the Chamber declares his desire for an income tax to be deducted from government clerks' salaries, because the departments are hotbeds of abolitionism. No one can charge us with any pity for this class of social mushrooms, but we cannot prevent the feeling of surprise that followed the enuncia-

tion of such an idea. A man's opinions are to be taxed and the product form one more source of the great river of help for the poor agriculturist! There are honourable exceptions to all we have written above. Planters, who being sincerely inclined to emancipation, accept low valuations for their slaves; thus sacrificing their own to the interests of the many. What is the result? We can do no better than furnish the words of a daily colleague, the most serious and dispassionate paper of the Empire. It is disgraceful, this entire control of the country by a class, and its consequences, already so serious and even alarming cannot be improved while such a state of affairs exists. The whole problem of the future depends upon a radical change in the legislative branch of the government. Immigration cannot be attracted; capital is repelled and advance on the great road of progress is impeded by the eternal "coddling" of the planting interest. The problem is a difficult one to resolve, but the necessity of certain reforms is apparent to the most superficial observation. An extension of the suffrage, and a land tax would go far to mend matters. The former because the legislator would more nearly represent public opinion and the latter by causing a modification in real-estate holdings. Already have the Senators, the *paires conscripti*, of the Empire been recalled to a sense of their duties by the banks of this city and asked to pass the hypothecation law, by which that monumental curiosity of a debtor being transformed into a creditor will be removed. Once that planters become convinced by these three factors in real reform, that their hold on the Legislature is loosening, that their large properties will not bear the tax and that their mortgages are in a position to enforce compliance with obligations incurred, we would see plantations subdivided, immigration and capital attracted and the Empire advance grandly, as it should, upon the high-road of progress. No one is hardly enough to deny the great natural resources of Brazil, but their development has been impeded, harassed and rendered impossible by this curse of class legislation.

THE project for an emission of paper money which we print elsewhere, is nothing more nor less than an attempt to adapt our idea of banks of issue to the Treasury, and is so defective that we could not but be surprised when reading the document. Stripped of verbiage the plan consists of loaning paper money upon hypothecation of the public debt and Treasury bills, and consequently the Treasury becomes a bank of issue and discount. The dangers of such a plan are manifest. If, as we have proposed, the government raised such an internal loan as would satisfy its necessities, and permitted this loan to be the basis for companies issuing paper money, the government could fiscalize the action of these companies, prevent fraud or carelessness and act, as it should, as the protector of the public. If, as proposed, the government is to issue money against its own debt who is to fiscalize the action of the government? Parliament, it will be answered. This is true, no doubt, theoretically, and the premier even promises a strict account of the privilege of emission, if granted. Still such a reply will always be received with mistrust, and that the privilege is liable to abuse is certain. If Parliament is not in session, the whole authorized emission out and a crisis arises, what minister could see a crash come on, when by issuing a few thousand *contos* more against securities, this crash could be avoided? The plan is therefore extremely objectionable in its very conception. Let us



analyze the premier's statements that precede the project. The premier looks for a tight money market, because careful debtors will lock up funds to meet their debts in the country, and remit money to northern ports to take exchange. It seems to us that while this might cause a dislocation, it is a dilemma that financiers could readily overcome. The existence of such a possibility should have called the premier's attention to the necessity of at once providing the system of banks, we have so frequently advocated, and to the facility of the government making the Treasury a bank of discount, and the only source of relief in a case of distress in the money market. He goes on to state that on April 30th ulto, there was in the strong-rooms of the Rio banks but the insignificant sum of 6,322,000\$. Had we made this statement we would have been charged with the desire of causing a run on the banks; and if the premier has been rightly informed every bank president and accountant who signed the April balance-sheets should be prosecuted for fraud. According to the published balance-sheets the banks professed to hold as follows:

Bank of Brazil Commercial department	7,047,613.35
do Mortgage do	805,635
Banco Rural.....	1,566,483
Banco Commercial.....	2,206,852
Banco Industrial.....	687,383
Banco do Commercio.....	664,264
English Bank.....	548,068
New London & Brazilian.....	1,128,235
Total.....	14,684,533.35

A perfectly inadequate sum in comparison with deposits of 128,000,000\$, but not quite so bad as the premier makes it. Then Senator Saraiva explains that as the cash balances are not likely to increase and the government requires 8,000,000\$ for the payment of dividends, it will be obliged to enter the market in competition with commerce and trade. We are at a loss to see how the proposed issue would remedy matters; for as the new paper could only be put out against evidences of the public debt, the anomaly would appear of a bank hypothecating these evidences of debt, receiving paper and lending this same paper to the government to meet dividend engagements. A curious and very round-about way of taking money out of one department, or put in a more homely way, out of one pocket, to pay it in to another. A kind of flexibility would be secured, thinks the premier; but we do not, for the maximum of 25,000,000\$ would be inadequate to attain this. Had he boldly demanded the right of issuing 100,000,000\$ something might have been attained, although this we do not grant would necessarily have been the case. Senator Saraiva is endeavouring to secure for a fixed issue of government money that flexibility inherent to a metallic currency, and nearly approached by the national bank system. An utterly impossible task. For the retiring of this issue the interest and capital, as paid, are to be used. If it be issued on interest-bearing debt, no, or a most insignificant, interest will accrue. The government pays 6 per cent. on *apólices*? Does it propose to charge 9 or 10 per cent. on the loans made on these same *apólices*? The fact is, that this scheme of the new finance minister is another of those financial attempts to get blood out of a stone, which we have so often seen since the Liberal party took office, and is likely to meet with about as much success as any of its predecessors. There is only a choice between these three courses; a fair and square issue of paper money, the national bank system, or the alienation, whether by sale or only by hypothecation, of some of the State properties.

## THE BUDGET.

Senator Saraiva, premier and minister of finance, read his *relatório* in the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th ulto.

H. Ex. said; August and most Worthy Representatives of the Nation.

The deficit of the current fiscal year, increased by a falling off of the public revenue, has created a difficult position for the Treasury. The last month of the semester approaches, which is the period of settlements and consequently of payments; careful debtors arrange the means for settling their accounts with the interior and remit to the northern provinces heavy sums to purchase exchange with which to settle their engagements abroad. At the end of April there was in the strong rooms of the banks of Rio de Janeiro only 6,322,000\$ and it is not to be presumed that this balance will increase up to the end of June. It is upon this occasion that the Treasury, beyond other amounts, requires to have ready in its coffers a sum exceeding 8,000,000\$ to meet the interest on the Internal Funded Debt. *Per force* money will become scarce and the Treasury must disturb business, already in difficulties, or by it be disturbed. The monetary crisis which we have seen during the latter six months (of each semester?) may therefore be repeated, and should it now occur will be of the greater severity, consequent upon the existing disturbance caused by the decline in the prices of our produce and other circumstances unnecessary to mention. We may not hope that up to the stated date our market will be supplied with sufficient funds to meet the evil. A foreign loan would to-day be extremely onerous. An internal funded loan would consolidate the floating debt and if Treasury bills were received in exchange for bonds (*apólices*) would neither create resources for commerce, nor diminish the difficulties of the government. Under such circumstances it seems to the government that the most urgent (*maior*) necessity, as a preparatory measure for others, to bring about an increase of revenue, the *equilibrium* of the budget and the consolidation of the floating debt, is the renovation of law N. 2,565 of May 29th, 1875 with the alteration that appears in the project, which by H. M. the Emperor's orders I now lay before you. The emission which is there referred to is neither a payment of State debt, nor a help to be used in the public expenditure; but rather a loaning of credit guaranteed by valuable securities to be liquidated as rapidly as possible, by the retiring and destroying of the notes at fixed periods which will be in them stated. It is a *modus* of adopting, as has already been stated (*ponderando*), to paper money of which we are unfortunately the prisoners, that flexibility that metallic money possesses, of an ebb and flood, as it becomes scarce or abundant. In the renovation of this law the government will find the elements for, without loss of means to the Treasury, affording to commerce and trade such assistance as may be useful to them.

ART. 1.—The government is authorized to emit up to 25,000,000\$ in current money to be applied to the aid of the deposit banks of the Capital when guaranteed by the deposit of certificates of Funded public debt, or of Treasury bills.

The capital and interest paid by the banks to be employed to retire the current money. The government will furnish the legislature with circumstantial reports of the use to be made of the present authorization.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 25th May, 1885.

João Antonio Saraiva.

H. Ex. then read the Budget as follows:

## Proposed Expenses.

ART. 1. Department of the Empire.	9,398,095\$797
do Justice.....	7,233,862 658
do Foreign affairs.	950,006 660
do Marine.....	11,337,077 500
do War.....	14,702,080 604
do Agriculture.....	36,735,371 681
do Finance.....	62,532,015 196
	142,888,510\$102

ART. 2. The supplementary credits to the amount of 159,118\$803 as per Table A are approved.

ART. 3. The government is authorized to open during the present fiscal year supplementary credits for the items (*verbas*) marked in Table B.

ART. 4. The government is further authorized to expend during the fiscal year up to the sum of 7,862,587\$078 on account of special credits as per table C.

ART. 5. All the clauses of former budget laws which do not directly affect the receipts and expenses, authorization to fix or increase salaries, reform departments or fiscal legislation, or such as may not have been expressly revoked to remain in force.

## Proposed Receipts.

Ordinary Importation.....	74,000,000\$
Exportation.....	18,000,000
D. Pedro II. railway.....	12,500,000
Stamps.....	5,000,000
Tax on land sales.....	4,500,000
do on trades.....	3,500,000
do on houses.....	3,500,000
Post Office.....	1,600,000
Custom-house storage.....	1,200,000
Telegraph.....	1,000,000
All other.....	8,081,600
	132,881,600\$

## Revenue with fixed application.

Slave tax, lottery tax, fines, etc.....	1,300,000\$
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ART. 2. The government is authorized to emit up to 10,000,000\$ in Treasury bills in anticipation of revenue during the present fiscal year.

The authorization, conceded by paragraph of law of 30th of November 5th, 1880, that the government may convert the floating into consolidated debt, either internal or foreign, remains in vigor. If, in availing of this authorization, bonds at 5 per cent. interest be issued the government may employ 1 per cent. as a sinking fund.

ART. 3. The right is conceded to the government to receive and re-pay moneys derived from: Loans from the Orphans' fund.

Estate of dead and absent persons.

Lottery premiums.

Savings banks deposits.

Mont de piété do

Sundry do

The balance that may arise from these deposits can be used in public expenses; if payments exceed receipts, they may be met by the Ordinary revenue.

The balance or the excess of payments will enter into the statement, under its due heading, according to art. 41 of law n. 628 of 17th September 1851.

ART. 4. The authorization granted by law n. 3,018 of 5th November, 1880, art. 14, remains in effect.

O Para, June 1st.

## DAILY TOPICS.

That the owner of plantations is not the most desirable party to settle the slavery question is for some time recognized by the nation (*na consciência nacional*), since the ministry of Sr. Martinho Campos; so that there was no necessity for the very brilliant demonstration made in the Senate by Sr. José Bonifácio. The planter is uneasy, says the Speech, and we may add that tranquility is of the utmost necessity to those who seek to tranquilize others. A government should be serene and calm; the agricultural distrust does harm, principally when it seeks to place itself at the head of the government. There is nothing here to give offense to anyone, and however susceptible a minister, he has no reason to see any sneer at his personality in this proposition, for it is generic. The fact is clear and against facts, theories are useless. Why is the honoured president of the Council, although he does not interfere with elections, always considered the strong arm (*auxiliar*) of his party? Because H. Ex., besides representing power is liberal. The personalities cannot be separated. In just the same manner the owner of the plantation (*dono da fazenda*) and the minister of finance (*ministro da fazenda*) are melted into the same person. The independence of the honourable president of the Council is notorious; H. Ex. is not a man to be tied either to Sr. Christovão or to the leaders of his party. On the moral Ipyranga hill, where the tricks (*miserias*) of high and low politics are checked and where they cannot disturb him, the noble statesman has placed himself, ready to declare that his reputation is a sufficient guarantee for his independence. We agree; but, as the worthy Paulista Senator replied, neither did the French government doubt the integrity of its colonial magistrates, when they were considered to be involved by local interests. Moral authority increases as interest diminishes. And here interest is not of a private character; it is the interest of a class, which is no less partial because it is collective. The Speeches from the Throne have not yet thought of asking the legislature to pass laws for the tranquillity of... goldsmiths, for example. Naturally because M. Josse has not been called to place himself at the head of a cabinet. A class is not a nation, and that class, from which the president of the Council comes should not be the privileged one, although it be repeated in every key by the *pangegristas* [the word is too good to translate] of the rise in exchange, that this country is essentially agricultural, that Brazil is coffee, and that coffee is negro! Coffee may not be negro and Brazil is not only the famous bean. But, to express this opinion, this blasphemy, which is written here, one must not be a plantation owner. There was already one who said it, but he was only owner of the government. What does it mean, that one excludes the other and that Sr. José Bonifácio should have expressed undeniable truths when he stated that he

considered the position of the honourable chief of the Cabinet wrong, through his double character of a quieter [*tranquillizador*] of agriculture, as government, and as a planter, rather uneasy, as the owner of a plantation? It is not a year ago since the distinguished Conservative chief, a sworn enemy of emancipation, asked rural voters to elect only planters. Here is the proof of what is understood, that the great inspirator of emancipation laws is the affection of class. No one denies the personal qualities of the noble Councillor Saraiva; H. Ex. need not recall them; all his life speaks of his integrity and of his private qualities—but there would be no judge suspected, or to be challenged, no doubtful or questionable witness, if it were once decided that an individual's character destroys all criticisms [*objecções*]. We further ask from Senator José Bonifácio a contradiction to the defense (*declinatorias*) presented by Sr. Saraiva. If the present Cabinet, very respectable and much applauded by Greeks and Trojans, were not, as it is a Cabinet of planters [no less than three] the Speech from the Throne, which is the work of the ministry, would not have forgotten the tranquillity of the NATION and the welfare of HUMANITY, to only refer to the tranquillity of a class, which moreover can only be alarmed by governmental indecision. What impressed the present government was the misfortunes of pocket boroughs (*herdades*) and hence the disconsolate Speech picture. We might ask the noble Barão de Paranapiacaba to translate for the use of the ministry the fable of the lion defeated by the man. Ah! If the lions only knew how to draw...

Jornal do Commercio, May 31.

## EMMANCIPATION FUND.

By the different *quotas* of the Fund there have been freed in the 80 municipalities of the province of Minas Geraes, 3,560 slaves at a cost of 3,215,438\$412, to which the freedmen contributed 133,020\$727. The average cost of each emancipation is, therefore, 903\$200. This average has of late declined, which serves to show how excessive (*elevado*) the prices paid up to a certain period were, for these official emancipations. If we note that as the Fund gives the preference to married slaves with children, who as a rule are not of the least age, and that there, as in all other places, abuses have defrauded in various manners the application of the funds of the State, this average of 903\$200 appears still more onerous. With reasonable valuations, the sum spent in Minas Geraes for the freeing of 3,560 slaves, would have freed not less than 6,000, which would have given an average of 536\$ for each individual. We have no desire to take from an person what is his own at a price below its real value, but we will allow no occasion to pass, when we can add our protests to those of so many organs of the press and representatives of the nation, which have frequently stigmatized the immoral intrigues (*conhecidas*) from which the Fund has suffered. We willingly recognize that the public administration has not regarded this with indifference. Two years ago the department of finance addressed the fiscal agents in a positive manner awakening their vigilance to this question of valuations. Matters appear to have improved, but abuses are repeated, even on such a scale that should provoke the severity of the higher administration. While the good masters of the Neutral Municipality and of so many others have furnished proofs of disinterestedness, by accepting prices even below the real value of their slaves as classified, there are others who seek to benefit themselves at the cost of the Fund. This unfairness is irritating, for, at the bottom, the generosity of some only serves to fill the pockets of others. The action embarrases the tendency to emancipation, when in every manner its march should be stimulated, so that as soon as possible we may be extricated from our situation, *unique* in the whole civilized world.

(Communicated.)

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Sir.—I beg to enclose a cutting from the *Times* dated April 25th 1885, giving an account of one of the most heroic actions I have ever read of, and which will doubtless, as the *Times* says "stir all hearts."

The writer proposes that a subscription be raised in Rio amongst the English and American residents, and the amount of same forwarded to the Editor of the *Times* to be used as he considers fit, for the benefit of the heroine Alice Ayres, or her family; and he can only hope that Providence will spare her from the cruel hand of Death to be a still greater ornament in this world.

I trust you will kindly publish the enclosed extract and allow subscriptions to be received at your office to which I should be happy to contribute either for this noble girl, or her family.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

A. B. C.

The story which we lay before our readers this morning of a fire in Union-street, Borough, and of the conduct of Alice Ayres, a servant in the house, who saved the lives of three of the inmates at the risk—indeed, we fear, at the sacrifice—of her own life, will stir all hearts. The details are terrible, but the predominating feeling which they will leave behind must be one of admiration for the heroic girl, whose first thought was for others and not for herself, and who might have made her escape in safety if she had chosen so to do, and to leave her master's children to perish without help. The fire, it appears, broke out in the middle of Thursday night at the house of Mr. H. Chandler, an oil and colporteur. Alice Ayres was the first to be awake by it, and she rushed at once to the front window and screamed loudly for help. The people in the street below called to her to jump and save herself, and they stretched out some clothing which would have served to break her fall. The flames meanwhile had got hold of the inflammable stock in the shop, and were spreading with fearful rapidity. But, amid heat and smoke and with the prospect before her of death in its most awful shape, Alice Ayres was not to be daunted from her purpose. She had formed her plan, and she was resolved to carry it through at all hazards. She first dragged a rather large window and threw it out. It was at once caught up by the people in the street and stretched out below the window. Very soon she appeared at the window again with a little girl in her arms, and with all care threw her down on to the bed. She was successful in this way in saving three children from the flames, the first without any hurt from the fall, the second and third with some trifling hurt, for the great heat and the suffocating fumes of the fire were affecting her, and had made her hold less firm and her aim less steady. She had now done all that it was possible for her to do, more than she could do with care for her own safety. The fire had so gained upon her that she must escape at once if she was to escape at all. She sprang accordingly from the window, but in her nervous and exhausted state she missed the mark, jumped short of the bed, and fell heavily on the pavement. She was picked up and taken to Guy's Hospital, and there she now lies between life and death, with her spine dislocated, and with no hope for her recovery. Such has been her noble, but fatal, for herself. A tribute of honour is all that we can now pay to a deed of heroism and self-devotion which has at no time been surpassed.

We have no pleasure in printing the above, for the heroine, Alice Ayres, died on the second day after her achievement. But, as our correspondent asks for its publication, we readily accede to his request. This is only one more proof of what English women are capable of. Grace Darling, Florence Nightingale and Alice Ayres are, we venture to assert, only samples of the dedication of English women under most trying circumstances. We suggest to our correspondent however, that any contributions for the noble girl's family be paid into either of the English banks here.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 23.—In the Senate, Sr. OTTONI in discussing his motion for information as to the number of slaves in the Empire did not think any solution of the emancipation question could be obtained by the government project, which was only a continuation of the Rio Branco law; the planters would continue to marry old slaves to younger ones that the former could be contemplated by the Fund, would still be able to find complaisant authorities to free slaves already dead and buried in their private cemeteries. He called attention to the Rio Grande do Sul slave owners, who had freed large numbers of slaves on an obligation to work for a certain period, and this, not a pecuniary indemnization, was the proper manner to treat the question. As the project was an open question he would propose amendments in the tenor of his ideas. Senator SARAIYA said the former speaker was unjust in charging that the project sought to adjourn the emancipation question and that no government in view of late occurrences, could entertain such an idea. He thought Sr. Ottoni somewhat precipitate with his amendments, for the project would be largely debated in both Houses of Parliament. The Senator and the project only differed as to the kind of indemnization, for they both recognized the necessity of this. The country had decided that without indemnity it would not accept emancipation, and the country was the arbiter. The Dantas project conceded this principle, but stopped at slaves of 60 years. Value is a question of fact and if the necessity of indemnity is recognized it must be continued throughout a project; could value disappear at 60, at 64, at 65, or even extend to 70 years? The Dantas' project was therefore illogical and met opposition. He thought that a laugh would be raised were it proposed to pay for slaves aged 70, but that those of 65 were still valuable. The government was charged with aiding agriculture in proposing to pay one-half the value of slaves; let the proposal be called as it may, his conviction was that no country could transform slave into free labour without an outlay by the State. This outlay would be eminently of profit; if labour could be reorganized on 10, 50, 60 or 80 plantations the slavery question was finished. It is not the first time that he had been told that the project

was composed of remnants (*relatos*); this constituted its merits; it is not the individual opinion of the government. From the Senator's speech it would appear that agriculture pays nothing under the new project, but this is his mistake, for the slave-owners must pay 6 per cent. on the value of their slaves, so that without any deaths or without any private emancipations the country would be free in 16 years, without any expense to the Treasury; even this calculation is not exact for casting aside death and private emancipations the reduction in value of 6 per cent. is such, that it might be asserted that all the slaves would be free in 10 years. The amendments and the project would both therefore free the country in 10 years. (Sr. Ottoni.—Let it be limited to this then. What is the Fund for?) The project sought more than merely a fixed period; it sought to watch over the destiny of the slave, to make a little reparation for the injustice of slavery; a reparation that legislatures should concede. The project was a large expansion of the Rio Branco law. From the time he had first considered the question, he had said that such a project must be formulated as would need no future improvements; hence his opposition to the former project which was not definite, and he believed the present would finally settle the question. The agriculture of the country is generous and ready to accept any scheme of emancipation, provided labour was not disorganized. The Senator had said that the average price of the slaves would exceed the value, but he had been furnished with a table by another Senator by which the average price at the maximum would be 503\$; any value however low would appear excessive during the present uncertainty, but this passed, the value of the slave would increase. Senator JOSÉ BONIFACIO also spoke. In reply to a motion as to the loan from the general government to the province of Bahia, VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA said there had really been no loan. The then president of the province had applied to him, minister of finance at the time, to be extricated from pressing difficulties and he had acceded; it was a mere help for a limited period. The telegram authorizing the payment of the amount is dated 27th July 1882 and fixed three months as the period. He expected re-payment, if not within this time at the end of the fiscal year. Why payment was not made was not clearly explained. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 25.—In the Senate, Sr. RIBEIRO DA LUZ moved, that in view of the critical position of the Treasury, information be furnished as to what expense had been incurred in publications and telegrams relating to the proposals for the gas contract. Senator OTTONI's motion for statistics of the slave population of the Empire was passed. Senator CORRÊA and VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA, minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke on the appointment of Senator Lafayette to succeed the late president of the Arbitration committee at Santiago. In the Chamber, Deputy MARTIN FRANCISCO moved that communications of condolence be forwarded to the French Senate and Chamber upon the death of Victor Hugo, which passed, but not without dissent. Deputy PENIDO asked why a president had been appointed for the province of Minas Geraes without consultation with the deputies from that province; to which the minister of agriculture replied that while the government did not recognize the necessity of this consultation, he could say that the report that the president had been appointed was false. Three deputies took the floor and their seats. The committee to frame the reply to the Speech was elected. Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA, the minister for foreign affairs and deputy AFFONSO CELSO JR. spoke upon the appointment of Senator Lafayette on the Chili arbitration committee.

May 26.—In the Senate, Sr. MEIRA DE VASCONCELLOS, minister of the empire, in reply to Senator Ribeiro da Luz's motion on the gas contract stated that it parties bid, it was because they considered themselves in a position to fulfill the terms of the contract; that in the fiscal year 1882-83 not over 13,000\$ were spent in advertising and telegrams, but he was not furnished with the sum spent in 1884-85. The bill for the legitimizing of natural children was taken up. In the Chamber, the perennial Botucatu question was alluded to. The minister of the empire presented a project that as the lazaretto works were estimated at 588,000\$ and only 500,000\$ had been voted of which 415,000\$ are expended, and considerable expenses are as yet to be provided for that, the credit of 500,000\$ be increased to 850,000\$. The minister of finance read his *relatório* extracts from which we print elsewhere.

May 27.—In the Senate, Sr. AFFONSO CELSO presented a project of a law for the protection of trade marks and punishment of counterfeiters. BARÃO DE MAMORÉ called attention to the fact that while the Speech had declared the sanitary condition of the Empire satisfactory, he had received advices from Pará that an epidemic of *berri-berri*

was raging in that province and he moved for information as to what steps were to be taken in the matter. In the Chamber, Deputy SOARES moved for information as to whether the government considered it proper (*acertado*) that no notes of the Bank of Brazil, save those of the extinct Ouro Preto branch, should be received by the treasury agencies in Minas Geraes; whether the administration of the bank had complained of this and whether the bank had withdrawn from its commercial department 25,000,000\$ to form a mortgage department in accordance with the law; further whether the bank being one of issue and also a *Credit Foncier* institution its by-laws might be amended under the law of November 4th, 1882, without approval by the government. Deputy DIOGO DE VASCONCELLOS asked if the message respecting Victor Hugo's death had been forwarded; he had no objection to being called ignorant, peculiar, stupid, for he did not pretend to pass as a *savant* and *litterateur* before these bloodless (*anemic*) and scrofulous muses of the present generation. (Laughter and cheers.) Deputy AFFONSO CELSO JR. said the message would be submitted to the Chamber. Sr. RODRIGUES JR. (the hero of the episode of the Lafayette ministry) and another deputy took the oaths and their seats. Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA desired to open the debate on the emancipation project, but as the time this day was insufficient he suggested that the House adjourn and the debate be commenced to-morrow, to which the president replied that the standing orders (*regimento*) did not permit this. Deputy CORRÊA was not opposed to certain clauses of the bill, but opposed that respecting slaves aged 60 years, for it was virtually the same as that of the Dantas project, viz: no indemnity. As a Conservative, he accompanied his party in defending the legality and legitimacy of slave property. He considered that slave labour had made the Empire what it is. He could not accept the increase of 5 per cent. on taxes and duties and considered the clause obliging the freedmen to reside 5 years in a stated place created a species of serfdom.

May 28.—In the Senate, the Imperial Letter nominating Sr. Antonio Joaquim Gomes do Amaral Senator from Pará was presented. The minister of empire in reply to Barão de Mamoré drew a distinction between yellow fever and *berri-berri*; one being epidemic and the other endemic and this distinction explained the reason no reference was made to this disease in the Speech. In the Chamber Deputy MAC DOWELL protested against the clandestine insertion of the word "bore" (*ciclete*) in an interruption made during his remarks yesterday. Deputy VALLADARES supported the government emancipation project. He approved of the Emperor's solicitude in the matter for as his duty was to watch over the interests of all Brazilians, he could not over-look those of the slaves. Slave property should be paid for, and the proposed increased taxation met his views. He would with great pleasure vote for a tax on the salaries of government clerks, for the departments were hot-beds of abolitionism and if these philanthropists wished to free the slaves of others, let them pay for them. Deputy GOMES DE CASTRO made a political speech from which may be deduced that like most of his party he considers the emancipation question should not be pressed.

May 29.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Deputy CARNEIRO DA ROCHA defended his action when minister of agriculture in the matter of the Victoria and Natividade railway, and claimed that the department was turned over to his successor with a balance of over 9,000,000\$ and that he had made no use whatever of Table B. The estimate upon which was to be based the work was 15,000,000\$ and not 14,000,000\$, but it was upon this latter that settlement was made. Deputies ALMEIDA E OLIVEIRA and DIAS CARNEIRO spoke *pro* and *con* the emancipation project.

May 30.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

June 1.—In the Senate, Sr. CORRÊA read an extract from the *Jornal do Commercio* in reference to the Ceará reservoir question and moved for information respecting the matter. Senator JUNQUEIRA spoke also and also moved for information on the matter. The rest of the session was occupied in matters of no interest save to the parties directly interested. In the Chamber, the message of condolence to be sent to the French Chambers upon the death of Victor Hugo was read in Portuguese and French, and ordered to be printed to enter into debate. Deputy BEZERRA DE MENEZES read with surprise in *O País* of today the news that Comendador Carlos de Lacerda had been arrested in Campos, charged with being a harbourer of run-away slaves and considered that this fact was a dangerous feature, a lighted torch, and the effects could not be estimated. He said so long as the abolition *propaganda* had been systematically opposed by the government, the party had used all means to extend the idea, but as soon as the Dantas cabinet assumed power,

these outside movements ceased as by magic. To interruptions, the speaker replied "Abolitionism is not a crime, although it may be an utopian idea in this benighted land (*terra de atraso*). He feared disturbances would arise from this occurrence in Campos; the conclusion was clear, for this worthy citizen, decorated by government for services rendered to the country, who now does no more than he has heretofore done, has been attacked in his liberty. The minister of justice said he had no official and minute information of the matter to which the preceding speaker referred; it was to be supposed that the imprisonment was not caused by the reasons given in a journal of this city, because all know that the Brazilian temperament leads to the greatest tolerancy on all questions, but he must also say that disagreeable occurrences had arisen in Campos under the shadow of the abolition flag; facts constituting branches of criminal law had occurred. While he could not give the reason, that Comendador Lacerda had been arrested, still he believed the legal authorities would fulfill their obligations and any victim could avail of the law. Deputy JOSÉ MARIANO asked for 15 minutes to reply to the minister of justice, whose reply to Deputy Bezerra was not satisfactory; he would treat the question from another stand-point; and he trusted the minister would not take it ill, that he wished the government to quiet the public feeling and not only what is called agriculture, that it quiets the abolition movement, so that this may know how to direct itself. He would not endeavour to fasten the occurrences at Campos upon the present Cabinet, nor would he point out how the reaction began to be manifest against abolitionist ideas immediately that a project was presented to parliament that wounds in full one of the best principles of the Rio Branco law. He asked what crime had Carlos de Lacerda and his companions committed that they should fall within the rage of the judiciary and police of Campos? They entered a plantation to relieve some slaves from the most horrible punishments and treatment by their master. He referred to the in equality where slaves made complaints of ill-treatment, that only by flight could they secure a hearing, and even when this was secured the authorities favoured the masters. In reply to interruptions he said that justice was one-handed, and if there be an exception it only goes to prove the rule; the criminals are unpunished as the *lynchers* at Rio Bonito were. (The minister of justice.—These were acquitted.)

He appealed to the conscience of the minister for a regret that such a scandal should occur. Here the minister of justice read his *relatório*. Deputy JOSÉ MARIANO in continuation said (the Deputy seems to have been somewhat incensed at the interruption), he saw little use for all this courtesy he belittled the national representatives; the Speech from the Throne should also be read by the responsible parties, without obliging the Emperor to appear as Janus, affirming one day that which on the morrow he denies. Called to order, he said that severe punishments and tortures being forbidden by law, it was legitimate to use violence to withdraw slaves from these barbarous chastisements and that not only was he capable of so doing, but of even declaring the perpetration of so humanitarian an act in public. He asked, was it not robbery to forcibly take away from the coast of Africa thousands of persons, even after the law of 1831, enslave them as well as all their descendants; if this be not at attack upon liberty, how can we qualify an attempt to take victims from the clutches of their executioners (Applause). Here the speaker sent for a picture containing photographs of several slaves showing the effects of the lash and other punishments which was passed from hand to hand among the Deputies. The president, —I had no knowledge of these pictures. Deputy JOSÉ MARIANO said he need not have, as it was documentary proof of what he had stated and as such he could present it to the Chamber. Sr. COSTA PEREIRA replied to the late minister of agriculture on the Victoria and Natividade railway recision. Sr. SARAIYA, the premier, said he would give a short answer to all the Deputies who had spoken on the emancipation question. To begin with Deputy Corrêa, he would observe that he committed a grave injustice in charging that the present project contained an idea of liberty without indemnity. The Dantas project already contained this principle and the present project exceeded this. When should a slave become of no value? At 65? At 70? All must agree that a slave aged 85 years is of no commercial value. If it be objected that the project does not propose a pecuniary indemnization for slaves of 65 years, it must be remembered that many planters would prefer to employ these old slaves, as teachers of the younger ones, for one or two years, rather than receive 100\$ or 200\$ for them. He thought that a fixed period was the worst means that could be employed and it was for the purpose of defeating anarchical and revolutionary principles, that the government organized the project as it is, which although not marking explicitly the date



May 25.—The English banks and one of the native advanced rates to 18 7/16, the former for head office drafts. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 5/8—18 11/16 and francs at 510. Market quiet, Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12 5/8, sellers at 12 5/16.

May 26.—The native banks advanced rates to 18½ on London, 57½ on Paris and 64½ on Hamburg at 90 days, but the English banks were drawers at yesterday's rates viz: 18½ on bankers and 18 7/16 on head offices. There is little movement in the market, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 18½-18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1288½, sellers at 12800.

May 27.—The market opened at yesterday's rates but was weak and the banks soon retired. The closing rate at the English banks was 18½ on London. Bank on Paris was done at 57 and 58. There was considerable business doing, and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18½-18½. Bank paper from second hands was offered in the afternoon at 18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12800, sellers at 128100.

May 28.—The English banks and the Commercial fixed rates at 18½ on London, 57½ on Paris and 64½ on Hamburg at 90 days: 18½-18½ on New York at sight. The Banco do Commercio drew over the counter at 18½ on London and 57 on Paris. Market quiet and commercial sterling quoted at 18½-18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12800, no sellers.

May 29.—The Commercial and English Bank raised their rates to 18½, the latter on head office. The New London and Brazilian continued yesterday's rate. There is very little doing. Commercial sterling is quoted at 18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12800, sellers at 128100.

May 30.—The Commercial continues at 18½ for counter business, the other banks fixed 18½ on London. The market is quiet at 18½ for bank on London and 518-520 on Paris. On head office something was reported at 18 5/16. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18½-18½, but these rates are somewhat nominal. Sovereigns closed at 128100, closing with buyers at 12800, sellers at 128100.

June 1st.—The market opened 18 3/16 for counter business at the Commercial and 18½ at the others, but all retired about mid-day. In the afternoon the English banks fixed 18½ on London, 52½-525 on Paris and 64½ on Hamburg at 90 days: 18½-18½ on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 3/16-18 7/16 and 518. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128100, sellers at 128200-240.

June 2.—All the banks were drawers at 18½ on London. On Paris rates were 52½-525, Hamburg 64½ at 90 days: 18½-18½ on New York at sight. Head office paper was quoted at 18 3/16 and commercial sterling 18½-18½, market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128130, sellers at 128180.

# FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST - 15TH MAY.  
Exchange passed:  
L 366.057 at 17 5/8-18 1/4 d.  
Franc 94.639 at 50-50 1/2 rs.  
R. Marks 111.428 at 638-660 rs.

Coffee sold:  
85,732 bags weighing 5,143,925 kilogrammes.  
—On the 1st, 3,000 sovereigns were reported sold to arrive at 124.100 and 3,000 at 125.140.  
—The May receipts of the Rio custom house were:  
Importation..... 2,691,607 3/12  
Port dues..... 18,884 8/10  
Exportation..... 666,581 4/34  
Sundries..... 1,876 8/10  
Total..... 3,378,978 4/60  
Deposits..... 21,419 8/14  
Restitutions..... 29,458 6/23  
Internal Revenue receipts..... 453,959 9/10

# SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 23.  
Six per cent apolices..... 1,090 000  
do do..... 108 1/2 %  
24 Banco Brazil..... 250 000  
Banco Rural..... 280 000  
Banco do Commercio..... 230 000  
Leopoldina R.R. 100\$..... 135 000  
do do 200\$..... 167 000  
do do 300\$..... 93 1/2 %  
do do 400\$..... 78 1/2 %  
do do 500\$..... 260 000  
do do 600\$..... 107 1/2 %  
do do 700\$..... 138 500  
do do 800\$..... 140 000  
do do 900\$..... 91 1/2 %  
do do 1000\$..... 160 000  
do do 1100\$..... 70 1/2 %  
do do 1200\$..... 59 1/2 %  
do do 1300\$..... 59 1/2 %  
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**Insurance.****GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Smith & Youle.*No. 69, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Phipps Brothers & Co.*

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Watson Ritchie & Co.*

No. 25, Rua do Theophilo Ottoni.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*No. 49, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Norton, Megaw & Co.*No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 410,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870Marine Risks  
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Agents for the Empire of Brazil

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No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**Capital..... £2,000,000  
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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.

For Freight and General information apply to

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**Steamships.****LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

**June Departures:***To New York:*

[Every Saturday]

*Phoenyx* [Loading also in Santos] June and*Regol*..... " 6th*Exeter* [Loading also in Santos].... " 13th*Plate* (do do do)..... " 20th*Hipparchus*..... " 27th*To Europe:**Phoenyx*..... June 13th*Regol*..... " 20th*For Other Ports:**Tankers* } River Plate..... " June and*River* } " " 16th*To Rio Grande Ports:**Caravel*..... Every*Chatham*..... Wednesday*or Canham*.....*LAMPORT & HOLT,*

21 Water Street, Liverpool.

*ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,*

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—Norton, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

Prokers:—Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março No. 35**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES. 1885**

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 9	Tatnar	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
" 17	Guadiana	New York, calling at Barbadoes, and S. Thomas.
" 17	Elbe	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 1st, 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 24th, 31st and 16th. The latter two proceed to the River Plate, the former going on to Santos only, where she loads for New York.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.

The steamer to New York will call at Barbadoes and St. Thomas, thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports.

For freight and passages apply to

*E. W. MAY, Superintendent.*Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março No. 19**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.**

The fine packet

**MERRIMACK,**

expected on the 21st. will sail on 27th June for

*NEW YORK*

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARA and St. Thomas

For passages and information apply to

*Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents*

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

*W. C. Peck.*

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

**Banks.****ENGLISH BANK**

OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
 Reserve Fund..... £ 170,000

Draws on

*THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,*

and transacts every description of Banking business.

**THE NEW LONDON AND**

BRAZILIAN BANK

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 225,000

Draws on:

*Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,*

LONDON,

*Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,*

PARIS,

*Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co.,*

HAMBURG,

*Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,*

NEW YORK.

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All kinds of commercial and general printing executed with neatness and dispatch. English commercial printing a specialty.

A new assortment of the latest style of type just received from the United States, in which will be found the best style for circulars, bill-heads, letter-heads, and cards of any office in this city.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

*The European Mail.*

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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Dealers in Alkmon's, Plesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumers and Perf's Soap.

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Compiled from the record of the cruise published in *The Brooklyn Eagle*.

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise; a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

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For sale by MELLO FRANCO, Chemist and Druggist Rua de S. Leopoldo 44 A.

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All kinds of Commercial work executed at reasonable prices and with dispatch.

Special attention is given to English work.

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for the Government lines, (T) in pads of 100 and 200 forms each.

**U. S. Consular Invoices**

with blanks for insertion of firm names. Special orders for forms with firm names filled with dispatch.

**Custom-house Dispatches**

for general use. Special forms with firm names printed on short notice.

**FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.**

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

**"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.****THE RIO NEWS**

Published three times a month for the American and European reads.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its eleventh volume (January, 1884) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

**TERMS:**

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POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, 4.

Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.